

# The American Child

*A Monthly Bulletin of General Child Welfare*  
The National Child Labor Committee, New York City

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No. 3

## TEN STORIES FOR LEGISLATORS —AND FOR THOSE THEY REPRESENT

By AGNES DE LIMA

TEN children went to work illegally in the State of Pennsylvania. This is what happened to them:

Two were killed—one smothered to death, and one blown to bits.

Six were seriously injured—hands crushed, fingers amputated, leg mangled.

Two of these injured were permanently incapacitated.

Two others were hurt more or less seriously.

These are not "horror cases." They were the first ten encountered in a study of injuries to working children made in 1924 by Beatrice McConnell for the Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania with the help of the State Department of Labor and Industry. The stories are contained in a pamphlet published in January, 1925, written by Agnes deLima and Beatrice McConnell.

It is worth while turning from the storm and bombast that surround the abstract discussion of the Child Labor Amendment to the simple and significant record of what actually happens to children when they go too young into factories and workshops. Here are the stories in part:

1. Joe, thirteen years old, had watched his widowed mother struggle for ten years to keep her home together and bring up her

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## "FARMERS' STATES' RIGHTS LEAGUE" IS FERRETED OUT

LEADING OPPONENT OF AMENDMENT  
NOT FARMERS' ORGANIZATION

THE "Farmers' States' Rights League" is the name of an organization which has been flooding the newspapers—especially agricultural papers—with large advertisements denouncing the proposed Child Labor Amendment.

Recent rejections of the Amendment are accompanied by the exposure that Southern cotton mill owners are hiding behind this high-sounding title of "Farmers' States' Rights League." Realizing that farmers in the West have given working children in their own

States good laws, and that they would resent the plea of the cotton interests to help them get their labor young and cheap, the textile mill owners, apparently for no other purpose than to misinform the farmers about the Amendment, started an alleged fake farmers' organization, immediately after Congress submitted it.

This announcement is made by *Labor*, the newspaper published in Washington, D. C., by the American Federation of Labor, after an investigation of the "League" made in North Carolina by the representative of *Labor*. And this is what that representative uncovered:

"The Farmers' States' Rights League" is not a farmers' organization. Its president is the cashier of a cotton mill bank. Its vice-president is an employee of a cotton mill

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Hendrik Willem Van Loon

### STATES RIGHTS

*The Constable:* Well, maybe I ought to try and save that kid. But I'd better find out whether he fell in from this state or not. . . .

(From *The Survey*)

# The American Child

*A Monthly Bulletin of General Child Welfare*

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## LESS EMOTING—MORE THINKING

THE initial panic about the Child Labor Amendment is now almost over. While it lasted emotion held sway over reason. Many excellent citizens based a violent opposition to the Amendment not upon any rational disagreement in principle, but upon a panicky feeling superinduced by the lurid charges and countercharges that filled the air.

Now the question of the Amendment is in temporary abeyance. So many states have acted against it that, with legislatures not in session, it will be several years before a decisive new vote can come. This is a welcome respite. There is room for a tremendous amount of thinking on the question of giving the Federal government right to set a national child labor standard—and to date very little public thinking has been done.

Perhaps now we will stop considering the Amendment with our emotions and start considering it with our brains.

Perhaps we will stop throwing mud and start dealing with issues. Perhaps we may begin giving real thought to the reasons underlying certain principles of government. Perhaps we will start analyzing what part of our attitude on the Child Labor Amendment has to do with our favoring or opposing child labor, and what part is made up of bogies. Perhaps, in short, we may in the next few years learn to consider this question sanely on its own merits.

In all brevity, then, here is our point of view:

The National Child Labor Committee believes that children under eighteen years of age should be protected by law from harmful labor. This should be done by the states. If the states fail it should be done by the national government.

The opponents of the Amendment say that they are opposed to child labor. Just how far are they

willing to go in preventing, by state laws, harmful child labor—to fourteen, to sixteen, or to eighteen? The people have the right to know. Will The National Association of Manufacturers or some one of its allies answer in plain words?

## THE PRODIGAL CLAIMS THE ESTATE

THERE is something charmingly ingenuous in the report of the Committee on Industrial Relations of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation which, in stating its unqualified opposition to the Child Labor Amendment, observes: "As to the conditions of 'Child Labor' in the United States, it may be admitted that as they did exist, particularly in certain sections of the country, for a number of years they were full of hardships. But with the advance of humanitarian movements these hardships have been largely abated, and, in some States almost, if not wholly, remedied."

Far be it from us to insinuate that the aforesaid "advance of humanitarian movements" has possibly always been more hindered than helped by the loving ministrations of such organizations as the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. But we do submit that it is interesting to find these gentlemen now hiding behind a wall every step in whose construction they have combated.

## NAILING THE LIE

WE THOUGHT the ridiculous charge about the Child Labor Amendment being a Bolshevik scheme, hatched in Moscow, had about run its course. But at the New York State Legislative Committee Hearing on the Amendment on February 24th, Mrs. Edgar S. Shumway advanced this weighty argument against the Amendment:

"It comes straight from Moscow, where it had its inception. This amendment was known of in Soviet Russia before it ever was heard of in the United States. It is nothing but a move to nationalize the children of America."

We quote this not because it is worth quoting on its own account, but in order that we may be able to reprint editorials from the Republican *New York Herald-Tribune* and the Democratic *New York World*, showing how both the advocates and the opponents of the Child Labor Amendment resent this baseless and shopworn accusation. Says the *Herald-Tribune*:

The most impressive argument that the Amendment's opponents were able to produce was that it was "made in Moscow."

It is an interesting theory. A Federal child labor law was urged by Theodore Roosevelt; the first Federal bill was introduced into Congress in 1906

by that eminent Bolshevik, Senator Beveridge of Indiana; that famous revolutionary, the late Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, introduced similar bills, worked for the passage of Federal laws, and voted in favor of submitting the proposed amendment. The Republican party, so noted for its devotion to communistic principles, announced itself in 1920 to favor the Federal law then in existence and pledged itself to find "other means" to accomplish the same ends in the event the law should be declared unconstitutional. Last year it commended Congress for having provided for such means through the proposed amendment, and urged action by the states.

President Coolidge has strongly favored what Mr. Louis Marshall is misled into referring to as "insidious and menacing legislation." And so the list of "Bolshevists" could be multiplied indefinitely. "I do not mean," counters the representative of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, "that every person who favors the amendment is a radical or a red, but investigation has shown that all radicals are for it." On the basis of this striking argument the representative of the Chamber of Commerce would probably drink his coffee black if he discovered that all radicals like it with sugar and cream. And here is the almost identical reaction of the *World*, despite its expressed opposition to the Amendment:

This would be an interesting historical note if it were true, but it is not true. The first Child Labor Bill was introduced in the United States Congress in 1906, and its chief sponsors were no unwashed Bolsheviks but the conservative Theodore Roosevelt and the fastidious Henry Cabot Lodge. The Keating-Owen bill was passed in 1916, while Nicholas II. still ruled Russia. Child labor legislation was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1918, and out of this fact, and not out of propaganda from Moscow, came the move to make it constitutional by constitutional amendment.

The *World* is opposed to this amendment, believing the objects it seeks can better be attained by the states. But it dislikes to see persons who sponsor it misrepresented as agents of Moscow.

## NEEDED—A DRAMATIC ARENA

"UNQUESTIONABLY," says Heywood Brown of the *New York World*, "there resides in mankind a great talent for compassion, but it is curiously dependent upon other things. Some touch of drama is needed to release the emotion. Man is incapable of acting up to his finest capacities until there comes to his eyes a flash of footlights.

"The willingness to die or to live for others is not in the least unusual, but there must be the compensation of the opportunity to play a romantic role. And so today the chief need of the world is for showmen. There will come a concerted drive upon all miseries just as soon as some inspired producer can make them spectacular. Under the right sort of direction an army could be recruited just as readily to conquer a slum as to break the Hindenburg line.

"But always the community must first be aroused by the plight of the individual rather than the mass. A knight errant would be more inclined to charge up a hill of glass to rescue one captive Princess than half a hundred.

"A man told me the other day that he was opposed to the Child Labor Amendment because, after all, only some five thousand children were affected by present conditions and he thought that too slight a thing to necessitate a constitutional amendment. That same man would tear the Constitution into tiny pieces if anybody had the knowledge and eloquence to tell him in detail the story of one single child sweated at hard labor. Five thousand nameless ones we can endure easily enough, but a boy named Joe would be quite a different matter."

### CAVES AND DOG TEAMS

There can be no doubt of the need to introduce something of the dramatic appeal Mr. Brown advocates into the campaign to protect American children from harmful labor. Child labor workers are all too well acquainted with the public apathy that greets a cause which does not fire the imagination of the average man or woman or touch upon their own personal experience.

An excellent example of the potential compassion which the American citizen is capable of arousing within himself for the tragedy or misfortune which succeeds in penetrating the shell of his indifference,

**Let's protect our birds and pigs,  
Let's make laws restricting wigs,  
Let's conserve our native twigs  
—But not our children.**

**Let's forget the Civil War  
And the things we fought it for.  
—Nation first?—Not any more  
—At least for children.**

**Let the states all separate—  
Fight their battles state by state.  
Listen to them as they prate:  
"They're not MY children."**

**By all means put cattle first—  
Let the nation rule our thirst.  
—Save the children? No!—Who durst?  
—They're only children.**

F. B. W.

is to be found in the recent widespread public interest and sympathy for the Kentucky man who was trapped for two weeks until he perished in an underground cave. This, together with the race of the dog teams to reach Nome, Alaska, with the serum needed by diphtheria victims in that frozen northern city, occupied front pages of the newspapers for days at a time.

"People read these stories eagerly," says *The New Republic*, "because in each case they could dramatize the episode in terms of a suffering human being like themselves. These same millions of readers to be sure are perfectly capable of noting quite indifferently the story of a Chinese flood which has taken ten thousand lives; or they may go to the ballot box and vote against a constitutional amendment restricting the labor of child toilers whom they have never seen."

In this issue of *THE AMERICAN CHILD* appear the stories of two children, the giving of whose lives as hostages to industry was accompanied by no clamor of public sympathy or protest, and of eight other children who are doomed to live their remaining years maimed and blemished, and yet unnoticed by the world at large because their misfortunes are not sufficiently dramatized to unloose the fountains of public sympathy.

Until our country learns to consider the lives of unnumbered children who are tediously exploited in nameless by-paths of equal value with the life of one man who dies—heroically, it is true—in dramatic circumstances, the disgrace of child labor will continue to mar the American scene.

### UP SPEAKS THE FARMER'S FRIEND

THE erudite editor of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* has rendered it unnecessary for us to write an editorial dealing with the amazing effrontery of the southern textile mill owners in hiding behind the deceptive title of "Farmers' States' Rights League, Inc." All we need to do is to quote from the scholarly editorial entitled "The Bad Losers Howl," printed in the *Southern Textile Bulletin* for February 5th.

Following are a few extracts from this public explanation written by the aforesaid editor—a gentleman who would seem to be the possessor of a constitutional inability to blush:

"We set out to beat the Federal Child Labor Amendment and have beaten it. If in the midst of their wailing and gnashing of teeth the pap-suckers and parasites vent some of their spleen upon us we are receiving that which we expected. \* \* \*

"Jeff Palmer, a free-lance special edition and special publicity man, does work for us from time to time but has never been regularly employed by us. \* \* \*

"Last June Mr. Palmer told us that he had arranged with an advertising agency to run a publicity campaign against the Child Labor Amendment.

"Later he exhibited a list of 32 papers that had been selected by the agency and we asked him how he was going to sign his advertisements.

"He said he had not thought of that but as all farmers seemed to be bitterly opposed to the amendment he would have no trouble in getting prominent farmers to put their names to the advertising.

"A few days later he said that the farmers did not object but he thought it would be best to form an organization and at his request we drew for him a charter for an organization to be known as the Farmers' States' Rights League, Inc., with four original incorporators. \* \* \*

"The Farmers' States' Rights League is organized on exactly the same plan as the National Child Labor Committee because practically none of the prominent people listed on the letter heads of that organization ever attended a meeting or had any part in directing its affairs.

*(Editor's Note: Flattered as we are by the allegation that we have inspired imitation by those who have always reviled us, we cannot refrain from asking the writer of the above paragraph—whose constant reiteration is that everything he says is true—upon what basis he dares to make the astounding statement that "practically none of the prominent people listed on the letter heads of the National Child Labor Committee ever attended a meeting or had any part in directing its affairs?" If the editor of the "Southern Textile Bulletin" would care to write letters to the members of our Board of Trustees inquiring as to their interest and influence in the work of our Committee, he might save himself in the future from making such obviously false statements. But to continue—)*

"Having his organization, Mr. Palmer went out and secured the funds necessary to pay for his publicity campaign. \* \* \*

"It was Mr. Palmer's proposition, in line with his usual work of special publicity, and we fail to see where any act of his was improper or irregular. \* \* \*

"We fought the devil with fire. *(Editor's Note.—We are the devil.)* We secured the legal right to send literature in the name of Farmers' States' Rights League, which had been regularly incorporated under the laws of North Carolina.

"Had the literature gone out under the name of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* they would have killed its effect by attacking the author when they could not answer the literature.

"By getting the truth to the people of the country without allowing our opponents to confuse the issue by an attack upon the senders of the literature we turned an almost hopeless situation into an overwhelming victory and if our methods do not please those who lost it makes no difference to us. \* \* \*

"The public hates a bad loser and this attack came from those who fought for selfish reasons and lost.

"Let 'em rave."

## "FARMERS' LEAGUE" FERRETED OUT

(Continued from page 1)

store. Its chief agent, Jeff Palmer—the man who writes the ads for agricultural papers—is listed in the Charlotte (N. C.) city directory as an employee of the Clark Publishing Company.

The Clark Publishing Company is owned by David Clark, Editor of the *Southern Textile Bulletin*, organ of the cotton mill owners of the South. Mr. Clark, for many years, has been part of the cotton-mill lobby, which has operated in Washington and elsewhere in opposition to child-labor legislation.

All these "cotton-mill farmer" who are officers of the league admitted that the league does not attempt to collect dues from its members. They were unable to produce any membership roll and they refused to tell where they got the money to pay for their advertisements.

Apparently the only farmers connected with the league were two men who had consented to permit their names to be used in connection with the incorporation of the organization. These farmers are apparently honest, straightforward citizens. They admitted that they knew nothing about the league. They had permitted the use of their names, they said, because they had been told that it was proposed to pass a law which would prevent their children from even doing the chores on the farm. They were assured that they would not be expected to make any financial contribution.

### MILL BANK CASHIER IS LEAGUE PRESIDENT

The records of the Secretary of State of North Carolina show that this League was incorporated by the cashier of a cotton mill bank—Ben T. Wade of Troy, N. C.; by a storekeeper at the Rhyne-Anderson cotton mill, N. H. Williams of Candor, N. C.; and by two farmers who did not know that the League was being used to send large quantities of paid advertising through the agricultural parts of the country—G. H. Greene of Yadkin College, N. C., and L. H. Hilton of Thomasville, N. C. The League was incorporated July 28, 1924.

The headquarters of the Farmers' States' Rights League could not be located, but Ben T. Wade, one of the incorporators, was found to be the cashier of the Bank of Montgomery, a cotton-mill bank, located in the same building with the offices of the Rhyne-Anderson

and Smitherman Mills, Troy, N. C., a mill town of 1,100 inhabitants.

"What is the membership of your organization?" he was asked. "It is large," was the response.

"But how many?—ten, twenty, fifty thousand, or what?"

"I do not know."

"In what states are they located?"

"In a number of states."

"Are these Southern states?"

"We have a large membership in the West."

"But what states in the West?"

"I do not know."

"How is your very extensive campaign of advertising supported?" was the next question.

"By volunteer subscriptions."

"In that case some one must be putting up some very handsome sums of money. Who are these people?"

"I have no information to give out," was his response to this and all further questions as to officers, place of business and authorship of the advertising material.

### FORMER SECRETARY DANIELS REPUDIATES "FARMERS' STATES' RIGHTS LEAGUE"

Former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels reproduced on the first page of a recent issue of his paper, the "News and Observer" of Raleigh, N. C., the article from "Labor" exposing the activities of the "Farmers' States' Rights League" in connection with the Child Labor Amendment. He followed that up with editorial comment clearly indicating that the decent people of North Carolina were not parties to the fraud.

### MILL STOREKEEPER AND FARMERS LEND NAMES

The next incorporator visited was Mr. N. H. Williams of Candor. Mr. Williams was found to be a fine, honest-appearing individual, but even more at sea as to the League than Mr. Wade. He stated that he was the vice-president, but inquiries similar to those addressed to Mr. Wade elicited the same re-

sponse, "I don't know." If he farms, however, it is in the same vicarious manner as does Mr. Wade, as he is the storekeeper at the Rhyne-Anderson cotton mill.

The next incorporator visited was Mr. L. H. Hilton of Thomasville. Mr. Hilton had been very highly spoken of by his neighbors as a thrifty, honest and efficient farmer and his reception of us and the appearance of his farm corroborated this statement:

"Can you give us any information as to the Farmers' States' Rights League?" he was asked.

"There are no farmers' organizations of any consequence around here," was his reply.

After some further questioning and thought on his part he finally recalled that, while attending court as a juror last summer, he was approached by a person whom he had never seen before or since and urged to sign his name to a petition for the incorporation of an organization to fight the Child Labor Amendment.

"What did they tell you about the provisions of this amendment?" he was asked.

"I was told that it would forbid my own children to do work around the place," he replied. "I am unable to recall what was the age limit prescribed or how it would work out, but that was the story."

"Have you paid any dues?"

"No, it was emphatically understood that we were not to be required to pay any dues. All that was wanted was just our names."

"Who are the officers of this organization?"

"I do not know."

"Where is its office?"

"I do not know."

"Who pays for the advertisements and other expenses of its operation?"

"I do not know."

Mr. Hilton stated that, while he was well acquainted with all the farmers in that vicinity he knew of no other members nor had he even heard of any attempts to secure membership among the farmers.

Mr. G. H. Greene, of Yadkin College, the fourth incorporator, was found in the office of Sheriff R. B. Talbert in Lexington, the county seat. Like Mr. Hilton, he was obviously a real farmer, of the same straightforward and courteous type. Like Hilton, also, he expressed the utmost willingness to furnish information but was absolutely without any knowledge whatever of the League. All he recalled was that his signature had been urgently solicited for an organization to fight a child labor "law" which would prevent children from working around their own homes, or on the home farm.

"Was this a state or a national law?" he was asked.

"I do not know but, under it, young people could not work." As to the age limit provided he was equally uncertain.

## TEN STORIES FOR LEGISLATORS

*(Continued from page 1)*

six children. To help her, he got a job in the grain elevator and feed company, whose property adjoined his mother's tiny lot. During the school term he worked after school, but in vacation he worked whenever the boss wanted him. He was paid fifteen cents an hour and always gave his mother all he earned. One of the tasks often assigned to him was to get into the grain bin, eighteen or twenty feet deep, while it was being filled, and stamp the grain into the corners. It was a job where one had to "step lively." The grain came so rapidly and in such tremendous volume that unless one clung tightly to the sides of the bin there was danger of being sucked into the hopper. And down in the deep pit, who could hear a boy's voice over the din of the great chute?

One August morning Joe was up betimes and over at the warehouse at seven o'clock. There was a car

to be unloaded, and Joe was lowered into the bin as usual. The chute was opened and the grain released. But scarcely had the work got under way when something went wrong. The chute apparently had become clogged. One of the men climbed into the bin to investigate, and found Joe's lifeless body tightly wedged in the chute. The child had evidently lost his footing, and there was no way to save himself from the pitiless suction of the flowing grain.

### PRICE ONE LIFE—\$25

The employers maintained at first that the boy was not employed by them, but had merely come in to play, but an enterprising attendance officer found Joe's name on a list admitted by the head of the company to be a list of its employees. The Department of Labor and Industry prosecuted on one charge only—illegal employment of a minor. The magistrate found the company guilty and imposed a fine of \$25 and \$10.60 costs.

2. A certain firecracker company was accustomed to doling out home work to children to do after school.



Wrappers and cases for bombs and torpedoes were commonly made in this way. When vacation time came, the boss suggested that a number of his youthful helpers work in the factory, al-

though the law prohibits children under eighteen being employed where high explosives are manufactured. Thirteen of those who responded were under the legal age. The children were supposed to prepare the cases and wrappers and pass them on to an older employee at the same work table, who put the explosives in the wrapper. One boy stretched the paper casing over two nails driven in the table before him. Another workman, in attempting to drive one of the nails in a little more deeply, struck a torpedo with his hammer. The torpedo promptly exploded and ignited a large vessel of powder that was also on the table. In the resulting explosion one child, George, fifteen years old, was instantly killed—literally blown to bits.

Three other children were also injured as follows:

3. Salvatore, a fourteen-year-old Italian boy, was severely burned on hands, arms and abdomen. The middle finger of his left hand had to be amputated, the remaining fingers are stiff and the fleshy part so burned that no normal tissue can grow. The hand presents a withered appearance and is permanently incapacitated.

4. Nicky, another Italian boy, thirteen years old, suffered severe burns and lacerations about head, face,

hands and arms. His injuries, while grave, healed, and no permanent disability has resulted.

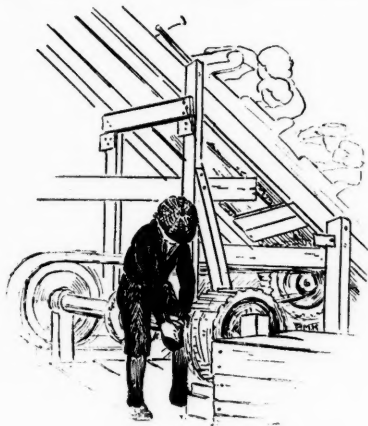
5. Sam, fourteen years old, was also injured, but not seriously, in this same accident.

6. In comparison with a firecracker factory, a grocery store may seem to offer safe employment. But thirteen-year-old Frank lost the use of his right hand as a result of attempting to operate a meat-slicing machine in one of the chain stores of the X Grocery Company. The knife struck his right wrist, cutting it severely and permanently affecting a nerve in the forearm. The boy has no control over the third and fourth fingers; the tissues have wasted away and the hand looks dead and unsightly.

7. Mary, fourteen years old, the oldest of seven or eight children, was illegally employed at a power machine in a textile mill. So elementary a provision as a sink was lacking, and the employees were compelled to wash their hands at vats near the machinery. As the water was pumped by the same power that drove the machines, it could not be had unless they were in motion. While washing one day, Mary slipped on the wet floor. Her left hand caught between the rollers of the machine, and two fingers were so badly crushed that they had all to be amputated. Since the accident, a sink has been installed.

8. Josephine, a thirteen-year-old Polish girl, was put to work at a machine commonly known as a picker, in which sharp, needle-like spines pick or separate the strands of yarn. A girl working at the next picker was told to show Josephine how to run her machine. No other instructions were given, although the machine is so dangerous as to come under the prohibited sections of the child labor law. Josephine's job was to watch this picker and remove the rolls when they were filled. If the yarn broke, she had to shut off the power and tie the broken ends. On the second day of her employment, the yarn broke and when she attempted to stop the machinery to mend the break, not being familiar with the machine, which was unguarded, her right hand was caught and literally "picked" to a pulp. Almost the entire hand had to be amputated. The third and little fingers are left, but are stiff and useless. Nothing else but a narrow strip of tissue remains.

9. John was told by a careless foreman to oil the machinery of a scenic railway while it was in motion. He was illegally employed by the amusement company and paid the penalty with a mangled leg, and



other injuries to head, body, eyes and arms that have permanently incapacitated him. The company has a bad record—a year before John's injury another boy of legal working age was killed at work on the same scenic railway.

10. Fred, fifteen years old, employed without a permit, was put to work at a machine unfamiliar to him. The process consisted in feeding rubber into the machine which heated and flattened it out into strips, that were then picked up by the operator, again fed into the machine, and next were automatically wrapped about a wire, thus insulating it. Fred had been at work only a few minutes when his left hand became entangled in the curling rubber strip, was drawn into the machinery and crushed. The foreman, working nearby, had "never thought" to tell the boy where the lever was located that controlled the power, knowledge which might greatly have lessened the severity of the accident. When his hand was caught, the boy instinctively grabbed his thumb and pulled back. If he had not done so, his entire hand would have been caught, and the powerful pull of the rollers would have wrenched his arm from his body. As it was all four fingers had to be amputated.

None of these children nor their families have any redress under the workman's compensation law, which in Pennsylvania excludes children illegally employed. The effect of so glaring an omission is of course to put a premium on the illegal employment of children. In contrast, New York and New Jersey double, and Wisconsin trebles the death or injury benefits when the child labor law is violated, putting the extra financial cost upon the employer, and not upon the insurance company. This simple device has been found to be the best method of law enforcement yet devised.

In many states, however, these children would have been legally at work. Five states make absolutely no distinction as to occupations known as dangerous, and many more fail to regulate adequately the employment of children under sixteen. Exemptions to the law in twenty-three states have made a mockery of the fourteen year old age limit.

Do these stories represent a prevailing public sentiment in regard to the sanctity of child life, or are they merely the results of a conspiracy of silence to hide the facts about the illegal employment of children?

In the case of Joe, who lost his life, a fine of \$25 and costs amounting to \$10.60 were imposed upon his employer, while \$30 was the penalty for an accident which involved thirteen children illegally employed and resulted in one death and three grave injuries. The courts apparently hold with certain employers that to kill or maim a child in industry is "all in the day's work."

**STATUS OF AMENDMENT ACTION BY STATES**

*(Complete to March 1, 1925.)*

| RATIFIED             | REJECTED             | PENDING       | NOT IN SESSION | HOUSES<br>CONTRADICTORY |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| <i>(Both Houses)</i> | <i>(Both Houses)</i> |               |                |                         |
| Arkansas*            | Connecticut          | Colorado      | Alabama        | Montana { H—Yes         |
| Arizona              | Delaware             | Illinois      | Maryland       | (1) { S—No              |
| California           | Georgia              | Iowa          | Florida        |                         |
| Wisconsin            | Kansas               | Maine         | Mississippi    |                         |
| (4)                  | Massachusetts        | Minnesota     | Virginia       |                         |
|                      | North Carolina       | Missouri      | (5)            |                         |
| <i>(One House)</i>   | South Carolina       | Nebraska      |                |                         |
| New Mexico (H)       | South Dakota         | New Hampshire |                |                         |
| (1)                  | Tennessee            | New Jersey    |                |                         |
|                      | Texas                | New York      |                |                         |
|                      | Utah                 | Oregon        |                |                         |
|                      | Vermont              | Rhode Island  |                |                         |
|                      | (12)                 | West Virginia |                |                         |
|                      | <i>(One House)</i>   | Wyoming       |                |                         |
|                      | Idaho (H)            | (14)          |                |                         |
|                      | Indiana (S)          |               |                |                         |
|                      | Kentucky (H)         |               |                |                         |
|                      | Louisiana (H)        |               |                |                         |
|                      | Michigan (H)         |               |                |                         |
|                      | Nevada (H)           |               |                |                         |
|                      | North Dakota (S)     |               |                |                         |
|                      | Ohio (H)             |               |                |                         |
|                      | Oklahoma (H)         |               |                |                         |
|                      | Pennsylvania (S)     |               |                |                         |
|                      | Washington (H)       |               |                |                         |
|                      | (11)                 |               |                |                         |
| <hr/> 5              | <hr/> 23             | <hr/> 14      | <hr/> 5        | <hr/> 1=48              |

\* The Arkansas House of Representatives, which ratified the Amendment in June, 1924, has since voted to reverse itself. Its former act in ratifying, however, was final, and stands upon the records.

**NOW WE MUST HELP THE STATES TO RAISE THEIR STANDARDS**

If a Federal law must be delayed, children in backward states need protection now more than ever. The intensive work of the last few months has reduced our funds very low—and we must be prepared to answer any calls for our services in the states. Will you contribute for this work?

V. EVERIT MACY, *Treasurer*,  
National Child Labor Committee,  
215 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Enclosed find \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for my { membership in } the National Child Labor Committee.  
{ special contribution to }

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

